WHOLE NO. 1840.

THE TARIFF BILL.

THE MEASURE SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE.

An Exhaustive Report Made by the Majority in Supporting Their Position.

Sugar Placed on the Free List at the Eleventh Hour With a Two Cent Bounty.

Refined Sugars Dutied at Four-tenths of a Cent-An Effort to Relieve Agricultural Depression-A Bounty for Silk Culture-The Minority's Argument-The Bounty Features Oriticised.

Washington, April 16.—The reports of the majority and minority of the ways and cans committee on the tariff bill were that the surplus at the end of the present fiscal year will be \$92,000,000 and deducting fiscal year will be 592,000,000 and deducting the sum required to make payments on the sinking inn the net surplus of receipts over expenditures will be 365,058,883. The estimates' surplus of the next fiscal year will be 845,848,321 which with the amount of cash new on hand and available treach-ing 200,000,000 will justify a reduction of the revenue in the sum contempdated by the full reported 200,900,005 and probably, more from contours and 50,321,378 (rose in

TO POSTER HOME PRODUCTION, The majority report says: "The exact offect apon the revenues of the gavernment
of the proposed bill is difficall of ascertainment. That there will be a substantial
reduction as we will show admits of no
doubt. It is not believed that the increase
of duty upon wools and woolen goods and
upon glassware will have the effect of increasing the revenues. That would of
course Tokiow if the importations of
they hast them year were hereafter
to be maintained, which, however, is altogether improbable. The
testil will be that importation will be decreased and therefore the amount of revenue collected from these sources will be dinue collected from these sources will be di-minished. In every case of increased duty except that imposed on tin plate (which does not go into effect until July 1, 1891 and upon lines fabries, the effect, will be for reduce rather than colarge the revenues because importations will fall off. It was the aim of the committee to fix the duti-upon that class of manufactured goods and farm products which can be supplied Kirkan goods and products and secure to bur own people and our own producers the home market, believing that competition among ourselves will secure reasonable prices to consumers in the future as it has in the past. We seek by the increased duties recommended not only to maintain tuties recommended not enly to maintain but to enlarge our own manufacturing plants "id check those supplies from strond which can be profitably produced at home. The general policy of the bill is to fester and protect American products and diversification of the American industry. We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production that shell give fair rengularition.

The report says: "Cheaper products from algorid to the American consumers them cheaper labor at home and lower research to the domestic producer with no permanent benefits to the consumer. Notice, condition would prove a blessing to the United States. That country is the least prosperious where low prices and low wages prevail. One of the chief complaints now prevailent among our farmers is that they can get no prices for the crops at all commensurate to the labor and capital invested in their production. Those who lest prospens where low prices and low wagss provid. One of the chief complaints wags provid. One of the chief complaints was provided to the control of the chief complaints where the control of the chief complaints where the control of the chief complaints where the control of the control of the chief complaints where the control of in competing countries and our own would result ender sway of such a present in the country and those of our negative and our own would be summarized under sway of such as the country and those of our negative our present would be summarized under sway of the depression of our labor. Either result would be summarized under sway of such as the country and those of our negative our present swall be an opposed, and other ruinous measures of sustantion, with foreign agricultural products. The bill proposes to make large in this country and those of our negative our present swalls of the result would be summarized under sway of such as the country and those of our negative our negative summarized an increase of our commended an increase over the present rates and showed an advance of present rates and an increase over the present rates and an increase over the present rates and an increase over the present rates and alternative of the successful experiment of the successful progress of the successful experiment of the sounds of the result would be required to give this measure of dury, even though it invoked an advance of present rates and alternative or the present rates and the country and those of our negative our make large in this country and those of our make large in this country and those of our negative our present cannot be seen in the country and those of our make large in this country and those of our make large in the country and those of our negative our present cannot be seen in the country and those of our make large in this country and those of our make large in the country and those of our make large in the country and those our present cannot be seen in the country and those of our make large in the south.

Wook AND SILVER OURS.

The bill proposes to make large in the during on the during the during lead from the free light continued to the farmer, but for the successful progress of the same in this country. The bill interest in the countries and the countries of the result of the same and the cou

duty imposed in schedules of existing law. duty imposed in schedules of existing law. Of chemicals it says that many not produced in the United States are placed on the free list to benefit the consumers—mainly manufacturers. The result is a remission of \$876,304 in duties. Articles of chimaware remain without material changes but a decrease has been recommended on glassware to compensate for the high labor cost and to prevent foreign competition.

ampetition. THE WOOL PRATURE. In the case of wool the commi-ce recites figures as an evidence of the alarming decline in the production and says that an advance of duties has been ommended,

will reduce importations and our farmers will hold their own markets."

The committee believes that the United States should produce all of the wool it consumes and that with indequate defensive legislation it will do so. The annual consumption is 600,000,000 pounds and with the protection offered by the bill the farmers of the United States will, at an early dry, be able to supply this demand by the addition of 100,000,000 pounds to the present number. The bill seeks to stop the frauds which have been so shamelessly practiced in the past by importing wools ready for the loom under the new names and forms to avoid legal duties. The report gives the increase of the duty on wool and the construction given to the worsted clause of the existing law as a reason for increasing the duties on woolen goods to protect naminacturers. It says:

Will reduce importations and our farmers will hold their own markets."

The Minority's Views.

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The Minority contends for the principle of just and equal tax upon all, according to their ability to bear the burden, while the majority has in this bill thoroughly committed itself to the policy of unjust and unequal taxtion of the many for the benefit of the few. We are as auxious as the majority can possibly be to promote and encourage American industry and advance the increase of the duty on wool and the construction given to the worsted clause of the existing law as a reason for increasing the to increase of the duty on wool and the construction given to the worsted clause of the services of the committee.

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The Minority contends for the principle of just and equal tax upon all, according to their ability to bear the burden, while the majority can possibly for the benefit of the few. We are as auxious as the majority can possibly be to promote and encourage American industry and advance the increase of the duty of the few in principle the duties on woolen goods to protect man-iffacturers. It says: "The necessity of this increase is apparent in view of the fact al-ready stated that during the last fiscal year there were imports of manufacturers of wool of the foreign value of \$52,931,420, as shown by the undervalued invoices and the real value in our market of nearly \$80,000,000, fully one-fourth of the entire home consumption—equivalent to an import of at least 180,000,000 pounds of wool in the form of manufactured goods. Existing law gives, it is said, a protection of \$5 to \$5 per cent—the bill gives a range of \$5 to \$5 per cent—the bill gives a range of \$5 to \$5 per cent. The Mills bill gave a limiform rate of \$40 per cent—more than was required on low grades and less than any supposed advantage that can result from a lifetent policy, and in the form of manufactured goods. Existing law gives, it is said, a protection of \$5 to \$5 per cent—the bill gives a range of \$5 to \$5 per cent. The Mills bill gave a limiform rate of \$40 per cent—more than was required on low grades and less than needed for fine grades. The advance in these grades will, it is believed, diminish importations and thereby reduce instead of increase the revenues and transfer to the country the manufacture of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 to \$20,000 or woolen now made abroad. The average rate of the woolen goods schedule proper, including the specific duty on the wool used and the manufacturers' duty is 91.78 used and the manufacturers duty is 91.48 per cent. The average rate at present is 6.45 per cent, but if the worsted decision had been made at the beginning of the year it would have been increased 10 per cent and 15 per cent would have been aided if worsted yarns had paid the duty of woolen yarns at the same price, so that if these manifest errors in construction of law had been earlier corrected, the average rate last year would have been nearly 80 per cent.

have been nearly 80 per cent. lave been nearly 80 per cent.

Of lumber, the report says that any reduction of the light duties would have discouraged the proper care of our timber lands and would have inured to the benefits.

On sugar the report says: Sugar up to and including No. 16 duty standard of color and molasses be placed on the free ist, with a duty of four-tenths of cent per pound on refined sugar theory No. 16 and a bounty of 2 cents per pound to be paid from the treasury for a period of fifteen years for all sagar polar-ing at least 85 per cent made in this coun-try from cane, beets or soughtim. Seven-eighths of the sugar consumed in the I mind States is now imported from for-cign countries. In 1889 the duties collect ed on imported sugar and monasses amounted to \$55,975,610. Add to this the

where been ever mindful of the partial control of the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields are the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields are the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields are the old weight little and the partial fields are the old weight little and the partial fields. All over the old weight little and the partial fields are the old weight little and the partial fields are the old weight little and the partial fields are the old weight little and the partial fields are the conditioning provisions which will be a partial field and the partial fields are the weight little and the partial fields are the dark of the weight little and the partial fields are the weight little and the partial field and the partial field and the partial fields are the weight little and the partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial field and the partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields are partial fields. All over the partial fields are partial fie

tion of cocoons and give direct encouragement to the producers the committee has also provided a bounty of 7 cents a pound on fresh cocoons and these bounties are to continue for ten years. This bounty, based on last year's production, would have amounted to but \$3,000 on cocoons, and less than one-twelfth of that sum on silk.

INTERNAL REVENUE. Of the internal revenue sections the committee, after reciting the fact that it has recommended the repeal of all restrictions upon all farmers and all growers of tobacco so that they will sell with freedom, in conclusion says: "The increased duty will reduce importations and our farmers will hold their own markets."

great many of them are reported to be on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, while very few of them, according to the testimony, are yielding a fair profit upon the capital invested.

"A great many of the parties engaged in these industries have declared in the course of our investigation that the slightest reduction in duties now imposed upon comduction in duties now imposed upon competing foreign products would competite them to close their works and dischare their employes, and others have even gone so far as to assert that they would be forced to go out of the business if the rates of taxation are not increased. At the same time the laborers in these industries are complaining of insufficient wages, repeated suspensions of work and a general condition of uncertainty and insecurity in their relations to those who give

lands and would have inured to the beneit of Canada, without diminishing market priers.

In the metal schedule, the report says,
no reduction can be made in pig iron or
lead without injury to existing industries
and the committee has not felt justified in
interfering with the further developments
of our iron ore resources, now so promising
in the southern states. The report strongly
sustains the increased duty on tin.

The Sugar the report says. Sugar up to
and including No. 16 duty standard of
color and molasses be placed on the free
list, with a duty of four-tenths of
1 cent per pound on refined sugar
above No. 16 and a bounty of 2 cents per
and the conclusion is inevitable that there is a
vice somewhere that ought to be removed; the conclusion is ineviable that there is a vice somewhere that ought to be removed; for there is no reason to doubt that in a country like this every productive industry would be reasonably prosperous if a wise and just revenue and financial policy prevails."

The report states that the remedy pro-posed by the majority is the imposition of more taxes upon every article of foreign been so much concerned about the protect of the articles we consume as we have been to ministed singar and monasses of the articles we consume as we have been to ministed to \$55.975.600. Add to this the tensourage a system of home product to that shell give fair remomeration to domestic products and by increasing production and home consumption insure fair prices to consumers."

The committee admits that free trade, or resease digites, would temperarily reduce prices, but armes than it would be at the expanse of the domestic products, would temperarily reduce prices, but armes than it would be at the expanse of the domestic products. The report system of the country be left at the mercy of foreign syndicates and manufactorers.

The report system "Charger products from alread to the American consumers the manufactorers are incomparable to the consumers."

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The report system "Charger products to the foreign syndicates and manufactorers are always to the present production of the country that this increased duty in cost falls apon the prime article of bod, sugar, justice as well proved and that the removed and that the encouragement required to induce the prime

duty upon certain important agricultural products which it is well known could not be imported to any material extent with or without duty. If this bill passes, the do-minion of Canada, the republic of Mexico and the various governments of Central and South America will almost certainly pursue the same course, and as a result of this commercial war, the farmers will soon that themselves without a market for their surplus products either at home or abroad. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

"No reduction has been made in the amount of duty imposed under any sched-ule except that relating to sugar and mo-lasses. In all the other thirteen schedules of dutiable goods, embracing almost every of dutiable goods, embracing almost every important article the people use, except tea and coffee, which have been free for many years, increases are made and in many of them the increase is very large. The report criticises the sugar bounty and protests against the gross favor it is, and the injustice of such a policy. It says that the bounty on last year's production would have been \$7,500,000. But as it is expected to encourage the producers to would have been \$7,500,000. But as it is expected to encourage the producers to supply the demand, the result, even if the consumption remainsd at last year's figures -2,700,401,302 pounds—would be an annual payment of \$01,582,436 in bounties. The sugar duty is defended as far more just and equitable than that on many other articles; and, while the minority believes the duty should be reduced, they can not see the justice or propriety of making this revenue article free, paying a bounty, and make this an excuse for imposing \$55,000,000 additional taxes upon the other articles of necessity.

I necessity,
The minority finds it impossible to state tith accuracy the effect of the increases, hey express the opinion that the increases to biacco duty will be \$16.305.925 and that their items will show an increase of \$8.000.

O. Adding these amounts to the \$40. 000. Adding these amounts to the 840. 655,152 shown by the committees table to have been added to the duties on articles remaining on the dutiable list, shows a total increase of duties on articles still dutiable outside of the sugar schedule of about \$55,000,000, and we are satisfied it is more than that. We do not mean to assert that the actually increases the customs revenues \$55,000,000 over what it is under existing laws but it is proposes to impose upon ing laws, but it proposes to impose upon the articles leaves on the dutiable list, ex-cept sugar and molasses, that such increase of the amount collected on the same sched-ules last year. It places upon the free list articles which yielded a revenue of 86,032,

bill."

In cenclusion the report says: "While we would gladly co-operate with the majority in the passage of any measure which would deliver the country from unnecessary taxation, promote the prosperity of our various industries and secure angle wages and steady employment to the laborers engaged in them, we feel contrained to the con strained to make an earnest protest against this bill, because it is our opinion that it will not accomplish any of these desirable results."

The bill as submitted with the report shows a number of changes since it was hid before the full committee about a fortinght ago. In the case of nickel ore, a proviso has been attached requiring such ores as contain more than 2 per cent of copper to pay a duty of 1% cent per pound on the copper contained therein. The committee also aided the following section to the internal revenue feature of the bill: Upon cigars, which shall be manufactured and solal at or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of tomeco or any subtitute therefor, 85 per 1,000; or eights the following not more than these peoples are 1,000. The consumption of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of the paid by the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of all descriptions made of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of the paid by the manufacturer the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of the paid by the manufacturer thereon eights of the paid by the manufacturer the paid the paid the paid the paid the paid the paid th THE RECENT CHANGES. self | laid before the full committee about a fort-L000: on eigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per L000, 50 cents per L000; on eigarettes made wholly of tobacco, including both wrapped and filler, weighing not more than five pounds per L000, 20 cents per L000; and on eigarettes weighing not more than five pounds per L000, 20 cents per L000; and on eigarettes weighing more than three pounds per L000, except as herein provided, viz: To be made wholly of tobacco, 33 per L000.

AT THE ELDERGO.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR. Hides and Sugar Changed to the Free List.

Washington, April 16.—Just as the ariil bill was to be reported to the house the Republican members changed their made and at 11 o clock this morning com-

charter. A contract was closed today for the exposition building, which will be used as headquarters. The basement will be transformed into an emborate mess half, the first floor will be used evenings for the first floor will be used evenings for musical concerts, receptions and balls, and the second floor for refreshments, etc. Capsain J. F. Waters, general manager, left tought to make a rour of the south to perfect arrangements for the attendance of southern crack companies. The Exposition Driving park which has been leased for the drills, parades, shain battles, etc., has a grand stand with a seating capacity of 7,000 monte overlooking a level lawn of 7.00 people overlooking a level lawn print embracing twentg-five acres. Over \$10,000 The in prines will be distributed. The railtheorem the round trip and the applications for entry that are coming in from every quarter give ample assurance that the encampths to the beautiful beautiful to the control of the control o

A COMPROMISE ON THE OKLA-HOMA BILL.

The Senate Conferees Gain Their Point Regarding the Court Features.

No Additional Judicial Machinery for the Five Nations-The Bill Ready to Report.

Sanders and Power Seated as Senators From Montana - Secretary Windom Explains the Disposition of the Available Surplus-The Silver Question Still Unsettled-Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The conference in the Oklahoma bill was continued to-lay, all of the house conferees being presday, all of the house conferees being pres-ent, with Mr. Platt representing the set-ate. Several citizens of Oklahoma appear-ed before the committee to urge a compromise and final action on the bill. Secretary Speed, of the Cheroker commis-sion, who was with them and is the reputed author of the house bill, consented to the modifications, as did also. Mr. Struble and Mr. Springer of the house committee. An agreement was practically reached by the agreement was practically reached by the terms of which no additional court will be created for the five nations. The court fea-tures of the bill will be limited to the ter-ritory embraced within Oklahoma proper and No Mau's Land and the Cherokee strip and No Main's Landand the Cherokie strip, and the Indian lands lying west of the 18th articles which yielded a revenue of 84,032,183 during the last fiscal year, and it makes a deduction of 84,382,110 on sugar and molasses, and the two sums, amounting to 180,982,070, being deducted from the 865,000,000, leaves a net increase of more than 84,000,000 in tariff taxation under this bill. and senate.

THE SENATE'S SESSION.

THE SENATE'S SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Montana election case was again taken up. Mr. Gibson addressed the senate in favor of the Democratic side of the question.

The consideration of the case was postponed for a time and the senate bill to authorize the Kansas & Arkansas Valley railway to construct and operate additional lines of railway through the Indian Territory and for other purposes was

Territory and for other purposes was

The oath of office was then administered Wolcott, register of land office at Laroed, to Messrs Sanders and Power by the vice-president and after a brief executive at Topoka, Kan.

THE SURPLUS FUNDS.

Secretary Windom Tells How Low They Are Kept.

Washington, April 16.--Secretary Winthe Republican members changed their minds and at 11 o'clock this morning completely changed two of the most important terms. Again hides have been placed on the free list and so has sugar, but in the latter case the committee has adopted a provision looking to the payment of a bounty of 2 cents a pound on the domestic product. These changes have been communicated to the Democratic minority members, and as corrections are necessary in the report, these documents were delived in their presentation to the house. It is understood that the sugar men have little confidence in the continuity of the bounty and they therefore protested against the change. The daty on sugars above and including No. 10 Dutch standard, is fixed at two fuffus of a cent a pound, grades below that are to be almitted free. This satisfies neither the cane nor beet singar producing states. The majority report states that the bill will reduce the revenue in the amount of \$15,00,000 additional were in circulation. In view of this fact, and of large disbursaments to be made, it was not deemed prudent to draw further upon the rescree in the treasury, and therefore the purpose of the scretary has been and including No. 10 Dutch standard, is fixed at two fuffus of a cent a pound, grades below that are to be almitted free. This satisfies neither the cane nor beet singar producing states. The majority report states that the bill will reduce the revenue in the amount of \$15,00,000 additional were in circulation. In view of this fact, and of large disbursements to be made, it was not deemed prudent to draw further upon the rescree in the treasury and therefore the purchases of 5 per cent bomis were temporarily suspended, and government uncharge for a time were confined. dom today made the following reply to an inquiry sent him by Senator Plumb: "The KANNAS CITY, Ma. April 16 — Elaborate unparations are being made for the reception and entertainment of the various mil-tury companies which are expected to attend the national dril and encampment to a held in this city from June 2 to 9th in-tury companies which was one held in this city from June 2 to 9th in-tury was closed today for the deposit in national banks. The amount when purchases of per ten donns was resumed, the available surplus had reached \$29,000,000, the whole of which was on deposit in national banks. The amount on deposit in national banks is about \$5,000,000 more than the entire available

ion of the certificates in accordance with the views of the house committee. A meeting of the two sub-committees was held this afternoon for that purpose,

NEW PATENTS ISSUED.

NEW PATENTS ISSUED.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Kansas patents granted were:

Edgar E. Bales, Arkansas City, teakeftle: Tiffany J. Brockway and C. Taylor, Argonia, corn or cane cutter or harvester. Charles W. Crannell, Oberlin, compound pump; Joseph Daly, Emporia, two wheeled vehicle William Fitzpatrick, Brazilton, sliding weather strip; Chris B. Herman, Norwich, stock car, James C. McQuary, Hays City, plow attachment, Waitman M. Morgan, Kansas City, elevated cable railway; John J. Morsman and E. H. Higby, Mapleton, vehicle which Alfred Ross, Wichita, apparatus for checking horses; Andrew J. Smith, soldiers home, wire conduit; E. H. Washer, Marysville, dehorning apparatus; James W. Scott, Kansas City, safety switch mechanism; Phillip West, Lyndon, flue stops.

PENSIONS ROJ KANSANS.

Washington, April 16.—Pensions have been granted the following Kansas: Orig-inal invalid—Robert A. Neill, Denison; William D. Stranger, Galema Charles E. Davis, Sherwin Junction: John Dausmann Davis, Sherwin Junetion, John Dausmann Sational Military home: R. L. Downing Soldiers' home; Marion F. Reniek, Cherry-valle, George W. Root, Lisbon James Warriner, Leavenworth, James Hilt, Spiveo; Giles C. Sanford, North Oneida; John Everson, Rose, Restoration—John Rackus, Valley Falls, Increase—John Spake, about ten days ago, is not expected to live as he is low how, and the indications are that blood poisoning has set in.

FROM THE CHURCH.

Mrs. Randall Doesn't Want Services in the House Chamber-

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president to nations: Stephen A. Marine, pension nations: Stephen A. Marine, pension agent at Des Moines, in.: Major Edwin V. Sumner, Fifth cavairy, to be lieutenant colonel. Eighth cavalry: Captain Wirt Davis, Feurch cavalry, major Fifth cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel John M. Missener. Eighth cavalry, colonel Tenth cavalry; First Lieutenant C. H. Murray, Fourth cavalry, captain.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following Washington, April 16.—The following postmasters were appointed for Kansas Beaver, Sheridan county, J. C. Patterson, vice D. M. Shook, resigned Gregory, Jewell county, C. S. Courtright, vice R. M. Dunkin, resigned; Juse. Woodson county, J. W. Pace, vice J. Pickerfing, resigned, Wallink, Washfotte county, Mrs. Johnson, vice A. H. Johnson, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, April 16.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the fol-lowing nominations: F. H. Parsons, owing nominations: E. H. Parsons, intest States mappinal for Utab: H. P.

CITY OF NEW YORK SAFE.

at Manitowoc CHI AGO, III. April 16.—The steamer City of New York which was reported to have foundered off Manitowoc, is safe.

A SCHOONER ON FIRE. Pour Townson, Wash., April 16—The steamship, Michigan, which arrived here from Portland. One, but night, reports seeing a two masted schooner on fire near the entrance to Ponet Sound. A heat product of the process of

Chippewa Falls, Wis. April 16.—Praintellines have started in this vicinity and unless there is rain soon much damage will be done. At Morey six miles distant, all the farmers are lighting lies to save fences and houses. It is learned that demonstration of the property o

TWO CONTESTS DISPOSED OF.

Washington, April 16.—Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the committee on ways and means, reported the turiff bill and it was ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Carlisle, of Ken minority: Mr. McKenan, of Carlison is presented the views of the minority: Mr. McKenan, of Carlison is presented in the singlividual views. Ordered printed.

The house then went into committee of the whole individual views of the minimacture of scape in the claimed by the printed printed.

The house then went into committee of the whole individual views of the minimacture of scape in the claimed by the railed fifth class in the wastern classification, but a committee of the whole individual views. Ordered printed.

The house then went into committee of the whole individual views of the minimacture of scape in the claimed by the rail view of the minimacture of scape in the claimed by the rail view of the minimacture of scape in the claimed by the rail view of the minimacture of scape in the same class, and tallow is used in the minimacture of scape in the rail view and the view of the land of the view of th

COUCH VERY LOW.

THE VETERAN BOOMER NOT EX-PECTED TO LIVE.

Blood Poisoning Sets in in the Wound He Recently Received.

Aeronaut Omig, of Burlingame, Kan, Receives Probably Fatal Fall of Forty Feet.

The Man Drowned at Argentine Identified as a San Franciscan-The Presbyteries of Kansas Favor Revision of the Faith-Minor State

FELL FORTY FEET.

A Kansas Aeronaut Has a Serious Accident.

Washington, April 16.—At the argent request of a number of members of the house, Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, called at the residence of the deceased congressman to ascertain Mrs. Randall's wishes in regard to the funeral ceremonies. There was an earnest desire on the part of the members that the funeral should assume a national character, and that the ceremonies should be celebrated in the chamber which has been the score of the dead statesman's duties and labors.

Mrs. Randall, while appreciating to the fullest extent the triendship and affection which instigated Mr. O'Neill's action, and while being thankful to Mr. Randall's collengues for their desire to do him honor, decoded that the original program should be carried out, and that the ceremonies should take place in the church. This is in accordance with the wishes of the decases.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, April 16.—The president to Came West FOR A FORTUNE.

CAME WEST FOR A FORTUNE.

Kasas City, Mo. April 16.—Heeman Baumingh ran away from his bome in Toledo, O. three years ago, and since that time until a few years ago his family had no word from him. His father is a wealthy coal merchant, and has been prominent for many years in Feledo politics. Every effort without avail was made to find the effort without avail was made to find the runnway son. A day or two ago Mrs. Runnisach received word that her son was in Kansas City, Kan. She went there to find him and with the aid of a detective located him today. He was working as second cook in a restaurant. He says her came west to make his fortune. He will accompany his mother.

THE UNKNOWN FLOATER.

San Francisco, Cal., April 16 - It is bein the catern dispatches as taving been found in the Catern dispatches as taving been found in the Kine river, Kan., on the 2th inst. is that of Harry C. Bassett, formerly of this city, a night watchman at the Vierna lakers for nine years. He had considerable property in this city. About the 6th of Peternary is quit work and informed his employees that he intended visiting ed his employers that he intended visiting his father in New York. The description forwarded to Chief of Police Crowley cor responds almost exactly with that of Bassett.

CHTY OF NEW YORK SAFE.

CHICAGO, III., April 16.—A rumor was current yesterday that the steamer City of New York, grain laden for below, which left Chicago with the schoeners Sunny Sea and John B. Merrill, also with grain for Buffalo, had foundered and that nothing was known of her crew of fifteen souls. She was very deeply loaded.

MILWACKEE, Wis. April 16.—Nothing is known at Sheboygan, Stanitowoc or Sturgeon Bar of the repartectloss of the steamer City of New York. When last seem she was off Alcoapee bended north. Report is discredited at ports on the west showed at Manitowoc.

SENATOR INGALLS GALLERS, ATCHEOL.

ATCHESON RABLES CALLERON
ATCHESON RAB. April 16 Among Senator Ingalis caliers this morning were
United States Marshal R. L. Walker, State
House Commissioner Smith, H. M. Etsley,
C. C. Bilker and L. M. Briggs, John
Mofflitt, of Wighlits, also called Heis
working for the apparatusent of E. R. Allen
to the governorship of Oklahoma, Mr.

the chirance to Poget Sound. A toloaded with people was also observed leaving the schooner. It is believed that the
ressel was from San Juan Island, and
leaded with lime. It is supposed that an
other steamer picked up the crew.

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRE.

Currenews Falls Wis, April 16—Pral.

A BRAKEMAN'S HORRIBLE DEATH all the farmers are lighting line to sare lences and houses. It is learned that destructive fires are raging at other points in Wisconsin.

NO NEW RATE ON TALLOW.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Chairman Walker